

OLD TESTAMENT TIMES BROOKLYN TABERNACLE BIBLE STUDIES

THE CALL TO DIVINE SERVICE

Isaiah 6—May 14

"Then said I, here am I; send me."

LET us study today Isaiah's vision. The temple at Jerusalem, otherwise called the House of Jehovah, was the scene of the vision. But instead of the holy and most holy, the mercy-seat, altar, table of show-bread and the golden candlestick, everything was changed—a glorious throne was there, and upon the throne the Lord.

On either side of Him, as representing the Divine attributes, stood the four seraphim, while the entire temple was filled with His train of followers. The temple was full of glory-light and two of the seraphim cried, "Holy, holy, holy is Jehovah of Hosts." The two on the other side replied, "Let the whole earth be full of His glory." Following this response the door-posts were shaken and an obscuring haze filled the temple, dimming the glory. Let the Whole Earth Be Full of the Lord's Glory

The significance of this vision we draw from the words of Jesus. He refers us directly to this vision. (John 12:41.) In fulfillment of the Divine promise Jesus appeared at His first advent and offered Himself to Israel as their great King of Glory, the great Mediator of the New Covenant, promised them by Jehovah. (Jer. 31:31.)

God knew that "Here am I, send me." Jesus would be rejected; nevertheless the offer was made. Had He been received and had He then taken to Himself His Messianic glory and power it would have meant that a sufficient number of the Jewish nation had received Him with their whole heart, so as to constitute the complete number of the Bride class, to be associates in the spiritual Kingdom.

In that event there would have been no offer made to the Gentiles of joint-heirship with Messiah in His glorious Kingdom—Israel would have gotten the entire blessing. The Kingdom would have been established forthwith and the nation of Israel, accepting Messiah, would at once have become the channel of Divine blessing to all nations.

But when the voice declared, Let the whole earth be full of the Lord's glory, the unreadiness of the world to receive the message was indicated by the shaking of the door-posts and the darkness beclouding the glorious scene. St. Paul declares that the shaking of anything represents its instability, its removal—that something superior may be established in its stead. The Jewish nation was removed from its favored position and a new nation, a new doorway, a new channel of access between God and men has since been in process of establishment.

"Ye Are a Holy Nation"

No other nation in the world was found more worthy than Israel of the honored position. Consequently, God proceeded to make a new nation composed exclusively of saints. As St. Peter explains, "Ye are a royal priesthood, a holy nation" (1 Peter 2:9). First of all, the saintly Jews were taken to be the nucleus of the New Nation, spirit-begotten, heavenly. Subsequently, the selective processes having continued throughout this Gospel Age to the Gentiles, with its close the Holy Nation will be completed by the power of the First Resurrection.

As Isaiah's lips were touched with a live coal from the altar, it illustrated how the saintly ones of all nations during this Gospel Age have had the required blessing upon their lips and have proclaimed the Divine invitation, "Present your bodies living sacrifices, holy and acceptable to God."

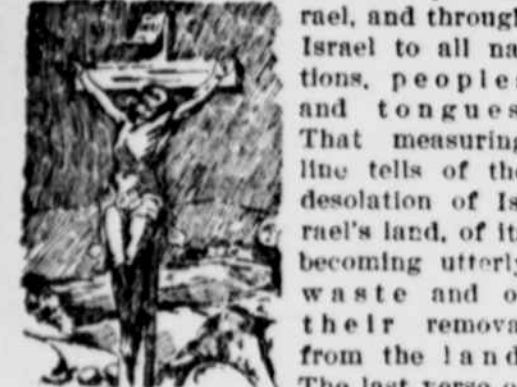
"Here Am I; Send Me"

God has desired to send His message of grace and the invitation to sacrifice to all who would have the ear to hear. And the sanctified, whom Isaiah typified, have throughout this Age said, "Lord, here am I; send me."

Israel's experiences are used as the measuring line to show when the completion of the Church will be accomplished and the glory of the Lord shine forth upon Israel, and through Israel to all nations, peoples and tongues. That measuring line tells of the desolation of Israel's land, of its becoming utterly waste and of their removal from the land.

The last verse of the lesson tells of how there will come a sprout out of the roots—a holy seed, a holy people, under Divine providence, will be raised up. These holy ones of Israel, on this side the veil, will be the Ancient Worthies, who will be resurrected and enter into their reward as the earthly representatives of Messiah's Kingdom. (Heb. 11:38-40; Psa. 45:16.) To these Princes will be gathered the faithful, loyal, holy of the Jews, the nucleus, the beginning of the earthly phase of the Kingdom.

Never let familiarity exclude respect.—J. Vanbrugh.



Rejected by "His own."

Purpose directs energy and purpose makes energy.—Parkhurst.

FLUNG AWAY LAND

Amazing Grants of Territory to Royal Favorites.

ALL OF CANADA ONCE A GIFT

It Was Handed Over Bodily by James I. to Lord Stirling, Who Didn't Know Enough to Keep It—The Hudson Bay Company's Famous Present.

America has been freely parceled out in gifts since Columbus first set eyes upon the new world. Most of the United States territory has been at some time or other handed over to public and private companies. New York, for example, fifty years after it had been sold for something like \$25 was presented with other lands to the Duke of York by his brother, the king, and the name of the city is a witness this day to that transaction. The duke granted New Jersey to somebody else, and a few years before the king had carved out Maryland for Lord Baltimore.

Pennsylvania was given to William Penn, the Quaker who founded the state, in payment, it is said, of a debt that Charles II. owed Penn's father, and the same monarch gave both North and South Carolina to eight London gentlemen who stayed at home, called themselves the lords proprietors and lived on the rents until the people refused to pay any more and George II. took over the colonies.

The story of Colonel Talbot at the beginning of the last century is one of the romances of Canadian history. The colonel went out in 1793 as an aide-camp to the governor, and the founding of a colony became the ruling passion of his life. He was given 100,000 acres, which grew later to 650,000, on condition that he place a settler on every 200 acres. Today this territory is occupied by some of the most flourishing towns in the Dominion, and at the beginning of Queen Victoria's reign Colonel Talbot, who was then still living, was the recognized chief of twenty-eight towns, all of which had been given to him years before as unoccupied land.

Prince Edward Island, covering 3,000 square miles and embracing such flourishing towns as Georgetown, Charlottetown and Princetown, was given away in 1797 to absentee proprietors and was bought back again on the organization of the Dominion of Canada for \$180,000. The Canadian company, founded in 1826, received a grant of 1,000,000 acres, and bought 2,300,000 more at the rate of half a crown an acre.

The mention of the Hudson's Bay company recalls what is probably the most famous gift of territory in history. In 1670 Charles II. gave Prince Rupert by royal charter territory 200 or 300 miles wide around the eastern and southern shores of Hudson's bay, in addition to a vast empire of forest and prairie. "Rupert's Land," as the territory was called, ultimately stretched across Canada, from the Atlantic end of Hudson's strait to the shores of the Pacific. As rent for this territory, covering 2,800,000 square miles, the company paid to the king each year "two elk and two black beavers."

Something over forty years ago the Canadian confederation took over the company's monopoly for \$500,000, but the company retained a twentieth part of its lands. The original capital of the company was \$10,500, and in two centuries its income from furs was \$20,000,000.

But the most amazing gift ever made since the world began was surely that made by James I. to Lord Stirling, the poet, who was then his favorite. On Sept. 21, 1621, King James, who must have been extraordinarily deficient in geography, made Lord Stirling, then Sir William Alexander, a present of the whole of Canada. The gift, which included Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, was confirmed by Charles I., and the poet was so moved by the high honor that he received that he published "An Encouragement to Colonies," a work that attained three editions. The gift became the subject of interesting legal proceedings, and Canada once more became the property of the crown.

The city of Liverpool was given away by William the Conqueror and again by Henry II., who bestowed it on "the keeper of the castle and prison of Lancaster." King John bought the site from this keeper and founded the city. Henry III. leased all the crown revenues and royal customs of Liverpool to the Earl of Chester for \$10 a year, and the town changed hands several times between the reigns of Henry III. and Charles Stuart. That unhappy monarch, being in a state of impecuniosity, offered the town for sale, and it was purchased by some London merchants, who in 1632 sold the crown rights for £450. Forty years afterward the rights were purchased by the corporation.

Bombay, the earliest settlement of the British in India, was so lightly regarded by Charles II. that immediately after its cession to England he sold it to the East India company for £10 a year.

What It Was.

"I thought I could get along without glasses awhile longer, but I find I can't."

"Yes? It was an optical illusion."—Smart Set.

The shortest life is long enough if it lead to a better, and the longest life is too short if it do not.—Colton.

TOMBS OF SAND.

Cape Cod's Treacherous Shoals and the Prey They Grip.

Secrets of the sands of Cape Cod are constantly being disclosed by the sea. In the many storm tides that flood the desolate beaches the hulks of stanch ships lost along the coast on the half hundred miles of beaches between Monomoy at Chatham and Wood End at Provincetown are frequently exhumed from tombs of sand.

Sometimes a wreck appears that has been buried a century or more, as in the case a few years ago of the bones of the British frigate Somerset, whose timbers of oak were disclosed to view back of Provincetown, near the life saving station in Dead Men's Hollow. The Somerset was lost on Peaked Hill bars Nov. 2 or 3, 1778.

Once a vessel is gripped by the sands the process of entombing her goes on with great rapidity, the craft appearing to sink steadily in the yielding beach. All around the doomed vessel the sand piles up in great drifts, like snow. Every crevice of the hull is quickly filled. The sand rises in a solid barrier outside it and flows about it as the tides flood the shelving beaches. Finally it sweeps over the wreck, and the process of entombing goes on until the entombed craft is covered many feet deep.—Boston Globe.

SURE TO BE MISSED.

A Famous Cook's Lament on the Death of His Royal Master.

The most successful book that was published by William Harrison Ainsworth during his first year of business, says Mr. S. M. Ellis in his biography of the English author and publisher, was a cookbook. It was "The French Cook," by Louis Eustache Ude, "the Gil Blas of the kitchen."

This unique study of the culinary art brought in a handsome sum to the astute young publisher who had purchased the copyright, and the book was in the hands of every gourmet in London.

Ude had been chef of Louis XVI., of Mme. Letizia Bonaparte and then of the Earl of Sefton, at a salary of 300 guineas a year. At another time he presided over the culinary department of the Crockfords, but his favorite master was Frederick, duke of York. When the royal gormand died his bereaved chef pathetically ejaculated: "Ah, mon pauvre duc, how much you will miss me, wherever you are gone to!"

Odd Word Survivals.

Far away back in the days when the English language was in its infancy there were poets who wrote of the blossoms on the trees in the spring. They didn't write "blossom," however, but used the word "blow" and made it rhyme with snow and flow. When they wished to sing of the beautiful mass of apple or hawthorn flowers they called it the "blowth." This word is found in the dictionaries, which assert that it is obsolete, but it is very much alive in Rockingham county, N. H., and York county, Me. The orchardist thereabout speaks of a "full blowth" or "light blowth" on his trees in May and predicts a good or poor "wet" of the fruit in consequence. "Orts" are supposed to be refuse of some kind, but in the valley where the Piscataqua river mingles with the sea "orts" is the name for "swill."—Exchange.

Tricking the Bobby.

A Dublin eccentric a short time ago entered a purveyor's shop and bought a ham. Having paid for his purchase, he requested that it should be hung outside the shop door, saying that he would call back for it. The customer then paced up and down outside the shop till a policeman came in sight, and just as the man in blue caught his eye he grabbed the ham and bolted. The constable, however, soon colared the thief, as he thought, and hauled him back to the shop. Having explained the nature of the alleged crime to the shop assistant, he asked the latter to charge the offender. "But," said the assistant as he realized the joke, "it's his own ham. He was quite at liberty to take it in any circumstances he chose."—London Answers.

Weatherwise Birds and Fish.

The seagull makes a splendid living barometer. If a covey of seagulls fly seaward early in the morning sailors and fishermen know that the day will be fine and the wind fair, but if the birds keep inland, though there be no haze hanging out toward the sea to denote unpleasant weather, interested folk know that the elements will be unfavorable. Of all weatherwise fish the dolphin is the most remarkable. During a fierce gale or a storm at sea the mariner knows that the end of it is near if he can see a dolphin or a number of that fish sporting on the high sea waves.

Faith Destroyed.

"I'll never believe in phrenology again."

"Why?"

"We had a phrenologist in our house the other night and got him to feel the cook's head. He said her bump of destruction was small."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Easy.

"Women," remarked the grocer, "are not hard to please."

"So?" Interrogated the bachelor.

"Yes," continued the grocer. "All you have to do is to let them have their own way."—Chicago News.

That which comes after ever conforms to that which has gone before.—Marcus Aurelius.

Mr. Robbie Ridgill, of Pinewood, spent Saturday in the city.

THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

An Incident That Marked His Spirit and Independence.

In his "Glimpses of the Confederate Army" in the American Review of Reviews Randolph H. McKim writes: "It seems to me as I look back that one of the things which stood out strongly in the Confederate army was the independence and the initiative of the individual soldier. It would have been a better army in the field if it had been welded together by a stricter discipline, but this defect was largely atoned for by the strong individuality of the units in the column. It was not easy to demoralize a body composed of men who thought and acted in a spirit of independence in battle."

"As an illustration of the spirit of the private soldier I recall an incident to this effect. Major General Gordon had organized a strong column to make a night attack on Grant's lines at Petersburg. When he was ready to move and the order to advance was given a Big Texan stepped out of the ranks and said:

"General Gordon, this column can't move before 1 a. m. The men have a truce with the Yanks, and it ain't up till 1 o'clock."

"The column did not move till that hour. The private in the ranks had taken command, and the major general recognized his authority."

PONGEES HARD TO MATCH.

Because Each Piece Is Made From One Lot of Raw Silk.

Pongee silk is the undyed silk of silkworms fed on the leaves of scrub oak chiefly, though other trees are used in some portions of the pongee district. The silk is produced almost exclusively in Shantung province and portions of north China immediately adjacent.

The real pongee cloth, made of this uncolored specially produced silk, is distinct from the pongees of commerce made in all colors from other silk. Each piece of cloth is made from a particular lot of silk, and therefore each piece varies from all other pieces in exact quality, weight and fineness and in a slight degree in color and other qualities.

There are certain general grades of cloth, certain varieties of weave, certain popular weights, etc., but women shopping in Chinese pongees find it very difficult to match pieces, and on the face of things it is practically impossible to furnish any great number of pieces of a certain weight, grade and quality such as a modern clothing manufacturing establishment would require to standardize a certain line of garments from that particular cloth.—New York Sun.

Located His Station.

There was an absentminded bishop in western Ontario, who was constantly finding himself in awkward situations, on account of his extreme abstraction. On a certain occasion he was traveling from London in a northerly direction and found when the conductor approached him that he had forgotten where he was to go. The conductor suggested that he telegraph from the next station and find out his destination. It was before the days of long distance telephones, and the bishop telegraphed to his wife from the first station. "Where was I going?" to be answered at the following station. The answer came, "Exeter; be sure to get off there." The bishop then beamed at the anxious conductor and remarked placidly: "These little difficulties always turn out satisfactorily."—Argonaut.

German Pedigree Book.

There is in Germany what is known as the "German Pedigree Book," or "Deutsches Geschlechterbuch." The purpose of the pedigree book, according to a Berlin correspondent, is to record the ancestry not of nobles, but of bourgeois persons who can prove that they are of genuine middle class or working class ancestry and have no noble blood in their veins. The editor explains in his preface that, while many German nobles "out of court and material considerations have not kept their blood pure, there are many good business class families which have managed to do so." By thus encouraging the proper pride of such families the pedigree book is doing much to eradicate the traditional envy of the nobles.

It Depends on the Dog.

Two Broadway business men met before a bar. They were good friends. "I'm worried a little," said one. "My chauffeur ran over a dog today and killed it."

"Oh, I wouldn't worry about a little thing like that," said the other. "The dog probably got in the way. These dogs are a pest."

"But it was your dog."

"What?" came from the second. "My dog? I'm sorry, but that will cost you \$100. That chauffeur of yours is too careless. I insist on the hundred, understand."—New York Telegraph.

Cross Purposes.

"Can you tell me something about the game laws around here?" asked the stranger in Crimson Gulch.

"Well," replied Three Fingers Sam. "I could, but my advice to you would be if you don't know the rules of a game don't try to play it."—Washington Star.

Character.

Should one tell you that a mountain had changed its place you are at liberty to doubt it, but if any one tells you that a man has changed his character do not believe it.—Mohammed.

Mr. T. P. Sanders, Jr., of Hagood, was in town Saturday.

CHARLES AND AUGUSTUS RICH.

Two Brothers, Between Whom Existed a Damon and Pythias Friendship.

Augustus, the younger, by two years died a few months ago, after a very short illness, leaving eight little orphan children. His wife, nee Miss Eunice Beatson, was Clarendon's most beautiful girl at the time of her marriage, and was beautiful as a wife and mother at the time of her death.

After his brother's death, Charles Rich, who never married, took these little orphan children to the old family home where he had always lived and cared for them as his own.

But overpowered by grief, because of the death of his brother, in a fit of melancholia, he took his own life.

Charles and Augustus were the devoted sons of the late Chas. Rich, who married Miss Brumby, a sister of Lieut. Thomas M. Brumby, of the Confederate army.

Six sisters are left to feel this loss, one of whom is Mrs. Riley Bradham of this city. Also a brother. But the little thrice orphaned children are the ones over whom this blow falls heaviest. May the Father of the fatherless make them His special and tender care.

A Friend.

WILL DROP EDWARDS CASE.

Probably Last Chapter in Famous Southern "Merger" Suit.

Columbia, May 4.—All but the last chapter in a branch of the famous Southern "merger" suit was enacted this afternoon, when the Supreme Court announced that at the next term the case of Edwards against the Southern will be peremptorily stricken from the docket, should, of course, counsel not appear.

This is the appeal in the individual case involving the same points as those decided in the "merger" case settled here in favor of the Southern. The Legislature passed an Act, abandoning the appeal in the "merger" case and thus the individual suit drops.

EXCURSION RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Account Annual Reunion, United Confederate Veterans.

The Southern Railway announces greatly reduced and attractive round trip rates from all points to Little Rock, Ark., and return, tickets to be sold May 13th, 14th and 15th, with final limit good to reach original starting point returning not later than midnight of May 23rd, unless extended at Little Rock until June 14th, 1911, by depositing tickets and upon payment of fee of fifty cents per ticket.

For sleeping car reservations apply to S. H. McLean, P. T. A., Columbia, S. C.

Passengers desiring reservations in special sleeping cars should apply for space promptly.

For further information as to tickets, etc., apply to ticket agents or address:

J. L. MEEK,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

D. E. McGEE,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charleston, S. C.

A. H. ACKER,
Traveling Passenger Agent,
Augusta, Ga.

EXCURSION RATES VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Account Fifth Annual Horse Show Association, the Southern Railway also announces very low round trip fares to Greenville, S. C., and return, tickets to be sold May 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, limited good to reach original starting point returning not later than midnight of May 28th, 1911.

For information as to rates, etc., apply to ticket agents, or address:

J. L. MEEK,
Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

W. E. McGEE,
Division Passenger Agent,
Charleston, S. C.

BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES.

I have decided to keep on hand a stock of Hives, Frames, Sections, Comb Foundations, Smokers, Veils, Gloves, Etc., for Beekeepers, and will order any goods not in stock.

These goods are made by the A. J. Root Co., the largest and most reliable manufacturers of Apian Supplies in this country. Catalogue will be furnished on application.

Also on hand Roots A B C and N Y Z of Beekeeping Price \$1.50, by mail 25 cents additional. If you are keeping bees in the old way, get this book, and learn to do it in the improved way.

N. G. OSTERN,
Daily Item Office,
Sumter, S. C.

MAY NOT MEAN INVASION.

However, Uncle Sam's Military Preparations Excite Interest.

Washington, May 5.—Extraordinary contracts for supplies for the use of the army are attracting attention in Washington. The natural supposition would be that these preparations are a silent prophecy of a great military movement into Mexico in the near future. But these guesses are not always safe. In the present case the big contracts for army supplies do not necessarily prove that the United States will invade the Mexican Republic. There are two good explanations which do not contemplate the certainty of war or even of intervention. It cannot be denied that some significance attaches to the extensive preparations in question, however.

One explanation is that Uncle Sam does not intend to be caught unprepared in Mexico's case as he was in Cuba's, in the event of the necessity of taking military charge. The poor equipment of the United States army and the confusion resulting from the attempt to do the work of years in a few weeks, made this country the laughing stock of the world and ruined the Alger administration of the war department. The other conservative explanation is that Gen. Wood and the army staff are taking advantage of the conditions existing in Mexico to get the Government to do for the army, on the principle of wise precaution, what in ordinary times seems impossible to secure by any amount of argument or persuasion. The fact remains that whatever the outcome of the turbulent state of affairs in Mexico, the United States army will emerge in the best condition it has known for forty-five years.

TAYLOR LANE HOSPITAL BURN.

Loss of \$5,000 Sustained by Columbia Colored Institution.

Columbia, May 5.—Taylor Lane Hospital, for colored people, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The nurses succeeded in removing all patients from the building, and there was no one injured. The flames were first seen coming from the roof, and it is supposed that a defective flue was the cause of the fire.

The residence of Mr. Jno. H. Bollen nearby was in danger from the flames, and an outhouse caught several times. The hospital is in Waverly and outside the fire limits. The loss was about \$5,000.

IMMIGRATION TOWARDS SOUTH.

Resources will Divert Tide, Says Director Dawe.

Monroe, La., May 6.—Predicting that the resources of the South will divert immigration towards this section, G. Grosvenor Dawe, director of the Southern Commercial Congress, delivered an address tonight to the delegates of the Louisiana Farm Lands Congress on the subject of "Immigration."

"If we uphold the standard of civilization," he said, "the South is bound to lead the nation again within a generation. The Canadian Government spends large sums to secure selected immigrants. The South can and should do the same. The nation should welcome all who will help build a greater nation upon the governmental ideas and the South will welcome those immigrants who meet these requirements." The congress comes to an end tomorrow.

WINTHROP COLLEGE.

Scholarship and Entrance Examination.

The examination for the award of vacant scholarships in Winthrop College and for the admission of new students will be held at the County Court House on Friday, July 7, at 9 a. m. Applicants must be not less than fifteen years of age. When scholarships are vacant after July they will be awarded to those making the highest average at this examination, provided they meet the conditions governing the award. Applicants for scholarships should write to President Johnson before the examination for scholarship examination blanks.

Scholarships are worth \$100 and free tuition. The next session will open September 29, 1911. For further information and catalogue, address Pres. D. B. Johnson, Rock Hill, S. C.

4-27-Haw to 7-7-W.

After a careful survey of the situation a Boston woman has announced that "the ideal husband is the husband who turns over to his wife 50 per cent of his income, eschews liquor and tobacco, stays at home nights and carefully guards the hearthstone, without imposing any restrictions upon his wife." Possibly nobody will ever again ask the lady why she is unmarried.—News and Courier.